

Business Notices.

CAMBRIDGE HAT.—We have just received a large quantity of the best quality of the Parisian hat, and the latest in the United States are now offered for sale at our counter. LEARY & CO., Dealers and Importers of Fashion, 40, Astor House, Broadway.

GRANITE HALL.—No. 142 FULTON STREET.—A visit to this well known Repository, as the Times would call it, will be a revelation to one of the most judicious steps a man can take, especially if he is a family man. Fifty per cent is saved, for they wear well, fit well, and are cheap.

ANDERSON AT THE BOWERY.—The arrival of Anderson at the Bowery, has been a great success. The establishment with the most elegant and choice new styles of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, at greatly reduced prices. His address, No. 50 Bowery.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock a. m.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. L. D. & Co. will sell at above 30 elegant Pianos-Fortes at auction. Sale preliminary. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY.—No. 406 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their FULL IMPORTATIONS of ENGLISH and FRENCH CARPETS, comprising every description and grade, from the most costly to the CHEAPEST FABRIC.

WIGS.—HAIR-DYE.—WIGS.—BACHELOR'S WIGS.—We have improved our wigs and hair-dye, and are now offering them at a great discount. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at No. 212 Broadway, and at all corners.

"A HAT CAN DO NO HARM WITHOUT A HEAD."—But NEW HATS contain many heads that are "good" and "bad" as the man who wears them. His hats are light, elegant, fashionable, comfortable and cheap. If you do not see an assertion, call at his popular and widely known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and be convinced.

THE USE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS will insure health, because they take away the impurities of the blood, and the body is not weakened but strengthened by their operation; for these valuable pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonize with it. Sold at No. 212 Broadway, and at all corners.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. In this respect our great alternative, and the most successful, founded on the principles of hygiene and grateful to the world, is favorable throughout the world.

JET ORNAMENTS.—Every variety of Jet, Jet and Gold Jewelry.—Necklaces, Bracelets, Sets, &c., at OSBORN'S, BROADWAY, and TOWNSEND'S, No. 212 Broadway, and at all corners.

CERTAIN MATERIALS.—Bargains at the ONE PRICE CARPET STORE of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATTER is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the celebrated Defiance Salamanter Safes, and the only one who can make them. Depot No. 122 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RUBBER CURE TUBES. Refer to the names of Prof. Valentin, M.D., William Parker, and John M. Gussner. Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. MARSH & CO., No. 212 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CROUP.—CROUP.—This awful complaint is immediately cured by Dr. Ross' Cough Syrup. It is a simple and safe remedy, and its effects are without a doubt in the house. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. Depot No. 56 Courtland-st., New-York.

ROGERS'S WAREHOUSE.—For six years the popular depot for the sale of FINE CLOTHING, is now open on the corner of FULTON and BROADWAY. ROGERS'S, TAILOR, for Boys of all ages, which will sell at cheaper prices than any smaller house can afford. No deviation from the figure of the article.

BECKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will open THIS MORNING 100 pieces Dress Silk at 6¢ per yard, the greatest bargain ever offered. Also, 50 pieces ALL-WOOL PLAIN at 1¢ per yard.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The excitement of election having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time, while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of our Sewing Machines. We may to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of \$1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH has, THIS DAY, associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the PROVISION BUSINESS on COMMISSION and on their own account at No. 35 Front-st., in this city. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the genuineness of the article. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, and in such cases their papers are sent to the nearest Post-Office. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

Both Houses of Congress met yesterday, and organized in the usual form. In the Senate nearly fifty members were present. Nothing was done beyond sending and receiving notices of organization.

In the House about two hundred Members were on hand. Mr. Hodges of Vt. and Messrs. Allen and Morrison of Ill. elected to fill vacancies, were qualified. The credentials of Gen. Whitfield as Delegate from Kansas were presented. Mr. Grow objected to their reception. Mr. Phelps thought precedent justified the swearing in of Mr. Whitfield, and the legality of his election might be settled afterwards. Mr. Campbell of Ohio would let the new go by as it did last session. Mr. Grow persisted in his objection, stating that the House had decided, after full investigation, that there had been no valid election in Kansas, and for that reason rejected Mr. Whitfield, who then held a seat. There had been no change since, and the House should not reverse its own decision. Mr. Phelps said there had been a new election; by the election of Mr. Whitfield a vacancy was made, and Mr. W. was chosen to fill the place. No one was here to contest Mr. Whitfield's right to the seat; the people of Kansas were entitled to a Delegate; therefore let him be sworn. On a division it was voted, Ayes 97, Nays 104, that Mr. Whitfield was not entitled to a seat. Mr. Grow moved to reconsider, and to lay that motion on the table; but the friends of Mr. Whitfield resisted; motions to adjourn were voted down; and a session of six hours was kept up, each party trying to tire the other out. Finally, at 7 1/2 p. m. a motion to adjourn prevailed by one majority.

The Board of County Canvassers will probably close their labors to-day, as this is the last day allowed them by the statute. We give elsewhere the official vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Mayor. We hope this will be the last time that the present mode of canvassing will be permitted. Twenty-two men have been ever since the 11th of November, ostensibly at work reckoning up the figures returned from the 137 election districts in the city. The real work has been done by David A. Fowler, Deputy County Clerk, and Theodore M. Squires, a young man in the same office. These men would have completed the job in 24 hours, and saved the city something like \$1,000, had they not been prevented by the law. It is high time such expensive folly was ended.

Judge Capron's charge to the Grand Jury is a more important document than usual. He calls especial attention to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and says that the sale without license is a misdemeanor. He also refers to the recent election frauds, and warns the people against the dangerous consequences of a corrupt ballot-box. Judge Capron holds that the Police are liable to common-law indictment and punishment for neglect of duties specially enjoined by statute. He looks forward to the appointment of a Police Commission to remedy

some of the evils of the present system. His charge concludes with rather a gloomy picture of the moral character of the city—the all the more gloomy from the fact that it is notoriously true. We commend the document to a careful perusal.

Mayor Wood has vetoed the ridiculous City Hall plans, as any man of sense would. He confesses himself unable to determine so important a matter, and thinks the Common Council not a bit wiser than himself. His idea is a Commission of practical architects of the highest ability, to serve without pay.

The Ferry Committee of the Board of Aldermen last night reported a resolution to compel the Union Ferry Company to commute when required, as usual.

The Slave Trade cases are under investigation in Boston. Nothing of great importance is yet developed.

Kansas dates to the 24th of November mention the escape of 39 Free-State prisoners from Leecompton. The report that Judge Leecompton had issued process against Governor Geary, for contempt of Court, is not confirmed.

We hear much said of late about the functions of the Christian ministry. It is the constant theme of edifying discourse in certain circles, and pious religious and secular newspapers are warning ministers to abstain from any meddling with politics in the pulpit. Such political oracles as *The Journal of Commerce* was eloquent in imploring the Christian minister not to allude to politics, or in any way to introduce the subject into the sacred desk. Such politicians as Atchison and Toombs are so violent against these priestly demagogues, that had they the power, they would certainly hang or burn a few of the most obnoxious, such as Dr. George B. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher. As in that memorable debate in the Senate of the United States on the reception of the petition of "the three thousand New England clergymen," it is surprising what an unctuous reverence for the office, whilst sensibility to its purity, has been begotten in the souls of Pettit, and Hunter, and Douglas, those admirable exemplifications of every Christian grace. Everywhere, previous to the late election, the Border-Ruffian politicians were tenderly sensitive lest the clergy should become debased and polluted by too close a contact with the dirty and wicked realities of human action. It would actually seem as if Satan had resolved himself into a Committee of Safety for Paradise, and that Apollyon had become the valiant body-guard of Christian in his pilgrimage to the Celestial City. In New-England men who make no pretensions even to respect religion, and who are strangers to every church, were filled with unutterable anxieties about the purity of the Christian pulpit. In this city some of the patriots of the Sixth Ward were suddenly elevated into such saintliness that some of them, under sound advice, paraded the streets with comely and expressive transparencies, to show their sorrow over the sin of Cheever and Thompson, in raising their voices in behalf of human freedom.

Our neighbors in Newark borrowed these and similar transparencies for a recent torchlight procession, which was to show not only how glad they were at the election of the sage of Wheatland, but how sorry they were at the degradation of the pulpit to politics. One man in that venerable State where Parson Green of Hanover was in danger of his life for preaching in behalf of the Revolution, and Parson Caldwell shed his blood for it—we say, one man in that State, an old liquor-seller who has not seen the inside of a church for years, as unscrupulous a politician as rum and the lust of office can make him, publicly asserted that the pulpit had become so corrupt that it needed to have all its present occupants swept out, and new men put in, who would not degrade their heavenly calling by mixing politics in their public ministrations. Another very similar politician in one of our Free States assailed at the foot of the pulpit an old minister whose talents are extraordinary and whose life is exemplary. This man, for a very singular occurrence, had found his way to the church where the aged minister lifted his voice against the extension of "the sum of all villainies." Our politician informed him, in gentlemanly phrase peculiar to his school, that his "discourse was full of hypocrisy and lies." Every observer must have been struck, whether in New-York or Pennsylvania, New-Jersey or Ohio, East or West, with the unheard-of phenomenon of liquor-sellers, shoulder-bitters, professional gamblers and bullies, politicians ready to naturalize foreigners with forged papers, or to do any act, however bad, to secure the triumph of the Sham-Democracy, shrieking in agony and fear over the awful prostitution of the American pulpit. Who, after this display of piety, will say that we are not a religious people?

Edited by the reference which these pulpit-guards have made to the old divines, we have been incited to look over a few choice volumes which the old ministers, "who are dead but yet speak," have left to the world. We confess our search was for the specific purpose of seeing whether they confined themselves any more closely to preaching the Gospel than our modern divines do. For instance, did old John Howe preach the Gospel in that sermon of his, "For the reformation of manners," occasioned by riots in the city of London, where "the in-solencies of wickedness are so high, tumultuate as at such a rate, and so desirably assault Heaven, that the rigor of laws, the severity of penalties, the vigilancy and justice of magistrates, with the vigorous assistance of all good men, in their several stations, are more necessary than sufficient to repress them?" Did old Jeremy Taylor preach the Gospel in his sermon "Upon the anniversary of the Gunpowder Treason," in which he warns the deacons of the Jesuits, especially their political dogmas, much in the same style as Dr. Beman of Troy, at our late Thanksgiving, handled the Slavery element in our politics? And, yet, a religious publishing house of this city has printed Taylor's Sermons, including his political sermons, and no one was found to weep over the event. In the great revolution which drove James II. out of England and brought in his place William of Orange, there was a political influence from the clergy, without which we do not suppose the revolution would have been effected. Not to mention others, there were Gilbert Burnet, Richard Baxter, John Howe and John Bunyan, no one of whom in our day is the subject of admiration as having exceeded his commission. In the history of Scotland we find the same fact in the lives of John Knox, John Erskine, Alexander Henderson, Samuel Rutherford, and Richard Cameron. We have heard Princeton conservatives extol these magnificent preachers who dared to bring "the higher law" of God into a practical applica-

tion to the corrupt politics of their times, therefor receiving, in many cases, stripes, imprisonment, and death.

If we come to a later date, we find the historical fact that the Presbyterian and Congregational clergy did preach politics during the American Revolution; that in their pulpits they denounced British tyranny and stirred up American patriotism. We should like to see the Congregationalist so recalcitrant to the traditional glory of New-England as not to bless the memory of Mayhew of Boston, who publicly proclaimed in his pulpit that the "Gospel permits resistance," a sentiment quoted with gusto by our Democratic historian. We should like to see the Presbyterian who does not feel a throbb of pride as he finds John Witherspoon advocating the cause of his adopted country, first in the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, and then in the Continental Congress. We have heard some Presbyterian conservatives dilate with pride on the fact that that grand old Gospel-preacher fought a good fight in the political arena. By his mighty eloquence he brought up the Congress to pass the Declaration, and then signed it himself with a pen-stroke which told the story of his own unflinching courage. Had the ministers of the New-England, Middle and Southern States in the Revolution heeded such counsels of moderation to abstain from politics—counsel actually given by the Tories—we verily believe the issue of that war would have been different. But those good and great men were faithful to God and their country, and the present generation is not enough lost yet to all right feeling to withhold its admiration and gratitude.

So, too, we find the clergy, during the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries, preaching against the slave trade and in favor of the abolition of Slavery. As the Tories had raised a hue and cry against the clergy of the Revolution, so those who were engaged in this man-travel raised a hue and cry against these ministers as preaching politics. Dr. Azel Backus of Bethlehem, Conn., and Dr. Nathaniel Emmons of Franklin, Mass., took the subject of political corruption into their pulpits. The first of these two men preached his "Assault on the Conspiracy" before the Connecticut Legislature, who ordered it to be published. The next at Franklin the same year preached his scorching political sermon on the occasion of the National Fast—May 9, 1795—entitled "Prayer for the defeat of those who attempt to subvert good government." On the occasion of the National Fast in 1799, Dr. Emmons preached these words: "There is no ground to complain of the ministers of the gospel for inculcating political duties. Those who dislike public men and public measures are very apt to complain of preachers if they undertake to adapt their discourses to the present state of public affairs, and press obedience and submission to the powers that be." "There are," he says, "many now in America who publicly reproach those preachers who presume, at this interesting crisis of public affairs, to step forth in the cause of their country." This the Doctor declares to be "unreasonable and inconsistent, because those who complain are highly pleased to hear ministers preach in favor of the government they like, and in support of the measures they approve. They now—in 1799—condemn the same kind of preaching which, less than twenty years ago—during the Revolutionary war—they highly applauded."

It is an undeniable fact that in every great national crisis in England and this country—in the Revolutions of 1688 and 1776, the abolition of the slave-trade and of Slavery in the British Islands and the Northern States of the Union—the influence of an intelligent, philanthropic and pious clergy has been powerfully felt, while it has excited the displeasure only of that class whose interests were to suffer by the reforms in question. For our part, we contend for an independent and unuzzled pulpit. It will be the saddest indication of national corruption when the American clergy, as a body, consult their pews to learn what they may preach, instead of listening reverently to the teachings of God's Word, and speaking like honest men to the people the great truths of humanity and practical religion therein set forth.

We think it was Lord Byron who tells the story of the reply of Mrs. Warren, the wife of Blacking Warren, when asked how her husband found time to write all the poetical advertisements of that famous preparation. "Oh no, indeed, he has too much to do for that; he keeps a pocket on purpose." We are sure that *The London Leader* must keep a pocket for the same purpose, to write its articles and transient notices of this country and the things therein happening. We do not think it possible for any mere John Bull to furnish such a case of constant Border-Ruffianism as may be seen in that of *The Leader* by any one clerically inclined, through simple inoculation. The writer of the American articles we are confident must have had the disease in the natural way, so marked and characteristic are all the symptoms. The Border-Ruffian slang comes too glib from the tip of his pen to be a mere elegant acquisition made by a liberal-minded Englishman in search of useful information. There are certain graces which are beyond the reach of art—which one not native and to the manner born cannot snatch, however ambitious of seizing them. What Yankee, for example, could ever hope to "patter forth" with the facile fluency of one of the London fancy? At any rate, if the writer of the articles in question be an Englishman, he is a most remarkably Americanized one—one whom we are confident any Fillmore Lodge of Know-Nothings would be willing to admit as an honorary member, without regard to baptismal registers or certificates of native birth and ancestry.

We have not space on our crowded table to serve up any of these plum-puddings in the lamp. Our guests must content themselves with a few of the plums which we have put in our thumb and pulled out, in emulation of an enterprising, if somewhat too self-complacent, hero of a celebrated poem. Speaking of Kansas, for example, and of Governor Geary's appointment, *The Leader* (Sept. 27) says: "Should he succeed in preventing the attempt to check the extension of Slavery by a mere process of riot, he will do something to place the movement for relieving America from the curse of Slavery in the path of hopeful progress." "The rioting must necessarily fail, because it calls out resistance on the part of the South (i); when, already, the strongest doubt as to the possibility of the policy of maintaining Slavery was creeping into the heart of every Slave State!" "Going on to condemn the English journals which have shown any Black Republican sympathies, for doing their best to exasperate us into a civil war, *The Leader* pays its respects to Col. Fremont in this wise: 'They (the journals aforesaid) are doing the best they can to procure the election of a distinguished projector of joint-stock specu-

lations, Mariposa mines, &c., professedly to render the Republic more respectable."

The Leader (Oct. 11) is comforted, however, by the assurance that public opinion "will sustain the Union and the promotion of American interests." "Against every attempt to make sectionalism paramount." It is displeased with Mr. Speaker Banks, and thinks he ought to lose his position forever "for making fun of the dispute between the North and South, and throwing out a hint that the South will never be again admitted to Washington, even by its Representatives, except as a 'hunting' ground." We imagine that it must have been a very gentle hint, as we never happened to take it, though not generally obtuse; and we rather think that it will be as much news to the Honorable Speaker as it is to us that he ever suggested this summary disposition of our Southern brethren. Again, Gov. Geary "has declared in favor of the local government and local law of Kansas, simply because they are the government and the law, and he has suppressed the volunteer government—that is the irregular government by 'mutiny.'" Could *The Washington Union*, or *The Journal of Commerce*, or *The Boston Post* have disposed of the little matter of the bogus Legislature and laws more punterfully and with a smir of greater self-satisfaction? We think more and more that no Englishman could have mastered the Border-Ruffian logic so completely, and assumed the very point in question as the basis of his proposition, in so intrepid a manner.

Writing again on the 1st of November, *The Leader* prophesies of the result of the election of the 4th, with an accuracy for which nothing but an American instinct can account. "We (the British) have certainly not succeeded in procuring the election to be President of a gentleman eminent in joint-stock enterprises; but the American Republic, setting aside the extreme factions on both sides, will elect a man who will represent at home the entire Republic, as he has worthily represented it abroad for so many years." That is, we suppose, a man whose policy in Kansas will be worthy of his diplomacy at Ostend. It then opens to the English public "the grounds on which Mr. Buchanan has accepted the post of Chief Magistrate. He has refused to acknowledge the dictation of the North to the South; he has refused to set aside the regular working of the ordinary political machinery in Kansas, because that working had been untoward in working for Northern interests." And so on, and so forth. We could quote plenty more, but we imagine this sample will satisfy our readers that the Border-Ruffian interest is well represented in London, and that if the English people will persist in seeing anything amiss in the way in which the regular administration of the laws, in the ordinary course of affairs, proceeds in Kansas, it is not for lack of one fully competent to teach them to be wise according to knowledge.

It will thus be seen that the diatribes of the Slaveocratic and Sham Democratic presses and placards against British Abolitionism should be taken with some grains of allowance. Politicians of the Brooks breed, whether of the Erastian or Prestonian variety, may see by these extracts, if they will take the pains to read them, how these patent English Democrats are tarred with the same brush and out of the same kettle as themselves. They have no more objection to an Alabama plantation well stocked with fat and healthy negroes than Mr. John Mitchell himself. They have a common sympathy with a tyranny of which they may hope to partake—if not the power itself, at least the crumbs that it dispenses. Such Democrats have ever proved the readiest and the supplest of the tools of tyrants. It should be a comfort to the organs of Pierce-ocracy and Brookism throughout the land to know that they are not without witness, even in Anti-Slavery England—to see that their doctrines are understood, their policy appreciated, and their language spoken by at least one London weekly paper. Mrs. Stowe has not conquered the whole of England, it is clear. Some of the stock from which our Border Ruffians, whether on the border or not, must have sprung, yet remains to claim kindred with its well-beloved cousins here. Of the two branches of this common race, though the American offshoot may have had the opportunity to show itself the worst in deeds, the English scion may claim the just distinction of being even more spontaneously and disinterestedly base and pitiful in spirit.

For some reason the friends of Mr. Buchanan have from the first deemed it necessary to the success of their cause to heap personal assaults upon Col. Fremont. They began with the attacks of Mr. Bigler in the Senate, which were supposed, with reason, to be inspired by Mr. Buchanan himself; they continued in the same refined and gentlemanly style through the campaign; and then, after it was over, their leading organs anxiously looked about for new themes of slander and blackguardism. In this search *The Union* and *The Pennsylvania* trumped up a story that in the latter part of October Col. Fremont was privately in Philadelphia, and there attempted to bribe and corrupt Mr. Isaac Newton of Delaware Co., Penn., one of the candidates for Fillmore Electors. The most dishonorable propositions, these journals said, were made by Col. Fremont on that occasion, but without success. This story we proved to be false on its first appearance, by the fact that Col. Fremont was not in Philadelphia at all during the Presidential canvass, and we now complete the demonstration by the evidence of Mr. Newton himself, which we publish in another part of this paper.

Perhaps *The Union* will favor the public with some explanation of the necessity which thus impels Mr. Buchanan's special representatives and organs to embark in this style of warfare upon the distinguished gentleman who has just received the votes for the Presidency of the eleven most intelligent and respectable States of the Union.

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—SPECIAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the State Temperance Society is fixed by the Constitution for the third Wednesday in January; but in view of the present aspect of the cause, and the earnest wish of the Executive Committee to be instructed by a full delegation from the State before the next Legislature convenes, the Executive Committee, with the consent and advice of the President of the Society, and other friends of the cause, have concluded to call a SPECIAL MEETING at the CAPITOL, at 10 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th of DECEMBER next. One of the objects of the meeting is to review the business affairs of the Society for the past year, to make the necessary arrangements for the coming year, and to confer and decide upon such measures, affecting the cause of Temperance as can be safely recommended to the friends throughout the State.

The Executive Committee earnestly solicit all the Temperance organizations in the State, and the friends of Temperance and Prohibition in every county, to send large Delegations to join in these consultations and preparations for the advancement of the common cause.

JOHN N. WILDER, A. A. PARK, Wm. DEAN, C. P. WILLIAMS, Wm. A. BOARDMAN, L. N. WICKOFF, ANASIA MCCOY, Executive Committee.

We give place to the foregoing, and add our own

earnest request that the friends of Total Abstinence in every part of our State should be fully and ably represented in the proposed Convention. It is high time that our position were fully considered and our future course resolved on. The following important topics will come naturally under review at this meeting:

1. The scope and effect of the bar-room decision pronounced by our Court of Appeals last Winter by which the Prohibitory Law was nullified;
2. The practicability of framing a new act which shall be at once Prohibitory in practice and conformable to the constitutional dicta of the Court of Appeals;
3. The practicability of passing such an act; and
4. The feasibility of sustaining and enforcing it.

The last named point is our gravest difficulty, though none of the four is less than serious. What the Court decided no one appears fully to understand, beyond the conclusion of a majority of its members that Liquor already in the State prior to the passage of the act of Prohibition could not be confiscated under it. Whether the Court would or would not have considered the act constitutional, had its inhibitions applied only to Liquors thereafter distilled or imported, we do not know: who does? And whether it is possible to frame an act which would stop the Liquor Traffic, yet would not be nullified by the Appeal Judges, we cannot even guess.

But the great practical question is this: Suppose an effective Prohibitory law enacted, and fully upheld by the Courts, is there the requisite virtue and devotedness in the People of our State to sustain and enforce that act? If there is, let us renew the fight; for we can in time obviate the Judges' cavils, or fill their places with better men. And we have no doubt at all that if the question of Prohibition or License were to be submitted to a direct vote of the People, Prohibition would receive a large majority—provided, of course it were morally certain that voting Prohibition would insure Prohibition—not a semblance of it, but the actuality. But if a Prohibitory act is to remain a dead letter on the statute-book—if Democratic Temperance men are to stand by and chuckle to see such demagogues as Seymour and Parker make party and personal capital among rum-sellers and tipplers by claiming Free Rum as an eminently Democratic dogma—if such Temperance apostles as Delavan and Wilder are to vote against Judges known to favor Prohibition, electing such as will condemn and subvert it—then we must be counted out in any future computation of those who urge the re-enactment of Prohibition. The Republican Prohibitionists are not able alone to sustain it; if they are to be deserted in the future as they have been in the past, then it is every way advisable that no further attempt to enact Prohibition should be made. If the effect of an earnest effort for Prohibition is to be the distraction and prostration of the Republican party, without securing the end aimed at, then we prefer to wait awhile before making such effort.

THE LATEST NEWS.
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FIRST DAY IN THE HOUSE.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH—WHITFIELD REJECTED.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.—7 1/2 P. M.
The new compensation law brought a full attendance in the House. One hundred and ninety-three answered to the call, and the aggregate was subsequently increased. After the newly-elected members were sworn in, Whitfield, confident in his strength, offered his credentials, through Mr. Phelps of Missouri. Mr. Grow at once raised an objection, which he abandoned last session under the appeals of his friends, against the administration of the oath upon the papers presented.

Mr. Phelps contended that the proceeding was usual, and not calculated to affect the material issue, which would come up on the report from the Committee on Elections. Campbell and others interposed for a temporary suspension, to allow the appointment of a committee to wait on the President, which was granted.

Afterward Mr. Grow reviewed the whole case, showing the action of the House upon the report of the Investigating Committee at the last session; the extent of the frauds committed, and the character of the invasion from Missouri, concluding by demonstrating that even if the laws of the Bogs Legislature were valid, Whitfield still only represented a constituency embodying oppression, and was not entitled to a seat. His speech was well put in its positions, and attracted deep interest in the hall and galleries.

Mr. Phelps's reply was characterized by the same special pleading which has heretofore marked this discussion, without introducing any new or imposing arguments. At its close the House, unexpectedly to itself, came to a vote and seven majority were recorded against Whitfield's admission. This result produced an electric effect on all sides, none being prepared for such a demonstration.

Mr. Washburn of Maine, was brought in from a sick bed just as the vote was announced.

Messrs. Fuller, Broome, Whitney, Vaik and Moore, voted for Whitfield, and Scott Harrison announced the same purpose on coming in too late. Bayard Clarke, Haven and Ball, went with the Republicans.

Promptly, upon the result being promulgated, Mr. Grow moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table, to clinch the nail effectually, but the Democracy, though stunned by the concentration and force of the Republican's aid, rallied, and then commenced a series of parliamentary performances. Motions to adjourn, motions to call House and other expedients were employed, one after another, to weary out the majority, and give time for new accessions to their strength. They began the day counting without their host, and would conclude it in the hope of gaining reinforcements to-morrow.

The Republicans stood their ground nobly, and conscious of having gained a great triumph thus far, an adjournment was carried, to renew the struggle recruited to-morrow.

An hour ago a call of the House was carried, which is yet pending, and several delinquents were brought in and excused upon paying the cost of arrest, being three dollars each. The aggregate vote was reduced fifty at 6 o'clock by pairing off.

The Supreme Court was full to-day with the exception of Judges Wayne and Nelson. The Court adjourned to visit the President, and will begin the docket to-morrow.

The Southern Democracy, like Brown of Mississippi, avow dissatisfaction with Buchanan's Prohi-

Railroad Letter, and threaten a combined movement against that enterprise in any form. This affect to see in it some vast Corporation, more or less shadowing and powerful than the Old Bank of the United States.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856.
Congress assembled at 12 o'clock to-day. The Senate adjourned soon after upon learning that the President would not be ready to communicate with the two Houses until to-morrow.
The House opened rich. We had a regular field day, equal to the palmiest of the last session. Kansas was the absorbing question. After roll-call, credentials of new Members were presented. Mr. Phelps of Missouri announced the presence of John W. Whitfield, accredited as Delegate for the Territory of Kansas, and moved that he be sworn. Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania objected. Mr. Campbell of Ohio requested Mr. Phelps to withdraw his motion, in order that messages might be sent to the Senate and President, notifying them of the organization of the House. Mr. Phelps objected, but immediately yielded to a similar appeal made by Mr. Orr of South Carolina, and messages were accordingly sent.

The question then recurring on the motion to qualify Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania addressed the House in an able speech, showing clearly that this case had once been settled by the present Congress—that a thorough investigation had been made, and it was found that there had been no legal election in the Territory, because there was no valid law existing there upon which to base one—that the alleged Legislature of Kansas was illegally elected, and that all the laws flowing from it were invalid, and therefore the House declared that Mr. Whitfield was not entitled to a seat—that since that time no new Legislature had been elected in Kansas, and the recent election, at which Mr. Whitfield now claims to have been chosen, was based upon the same invalid laws as before, and therefore he was not entitled to a seat, as, in consequence of the invalidity of all laws, the majority of the legal voters of the Territory did not go to the polls.

Mr. Phelps of Missouri replied that he did not propose to discuss the validity of the laws of Kansas. That was not the question. Mr. Whitfield was present with his credentials, signed by the Governor of Kansas, as legally elected a delegate from that Territory, and the only question to settle was, whether the House would allow Kansas to be represented on the floor of the House or not. There was no contest; if so, where is he?

The question recurring on the right of Mr. Whitfield to a seat, and the Yeas and Nays being ordered, the vote stood 97 Yeas to 104 Nays, and he was rejected.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania moved to reconsider the vote, which was closely followed by Mr. Phelps of Missouri, with a motion to adjourn, and upon that the Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the House refused to adjourn by a vote of 92 to 106.

Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania then moved a call of the House, and on that the Yeas and Nays were ordered, and so the filibustering commenced and lasted seven hours, until 7 1/2 o'clock this evening; the whole time being employed in motions to adjourn calls of the House, the Yeas and Nays being ordered on each motion, all for the purpose of stalling off the question on Mr. Grow's motion until the Black Democracy can get in their absence. The House finally adjourned, owing to the Republican absentees, with the question still pending upon Mr. Grow's motion.

Late in the afternoon the House began to thin out, pairs having been effected by the hungry members. A motion to call the House prevailed and the doors were closed, when it was ascertained that 6 members were absent. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to bring in the absentees, and Mr. Barkdale of Mississippi, Messrs. Brooks and Keitt of South Carolina, Messrs. Mace and Braten of Indiana, Mr. Traiton of Massachusetts, and others were brought in to custody. On motion of Mr. Cobb of Georgia they were released from custody on payment of cost, amounting to about \$3 each. Mr. Dunn of Indiana and Mr. Darnell of Massachusetts, and several others were reported at home sick, and excused. Mr. Burlingame remained at his post throughout the day, and though quite feeble went through all the tellers and answered to all the roll-calls. Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, Mr. Whitney of New-York, Messrs. Fuller and Brown of Pennsylvania voted with the Buchananers, and Mr. Haven of New-York voted for Free Kansas. 208 members were present in the city to-day, 105 of whom are against Whitfield. Every Republican absentee should be in his seat as soon as possible.

We shall have the Message to-morrow at 12 o'clock if the House will suspend the question of the admission of Whitfield. Throughout the day the galleries and lobbies were thronged with strangers. The Republicans are quite elated with their day's work, but might have achieved a more glorious result if they had manifested a desire to sacrifice one dinner to Freedom.

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL DONALDSON.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1856.
The resignation of Donaldson, United States Marshal for Kansas, has reached this city, and has been accepted. A great effort is making by the Freedom Fighters to have him re-appointed in spite of Governor Geary, but the President insists that Geary shall be sustained. The vacancy has not been filled. Mr. Faim, deputy under Donaldson, is acting Marshal of the Territory, and may receive the appointment.</